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### FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

MR. PERCY LAMBE.

Mr. Percy Lambe was killed in action in France on Sunday last. The deceased, who was the fourth son of the late Mr. George Lambe, started his business career in London before coming to China, in 1903, to join the firm of Wiener & Co., where he remained until leaving for home to join the forces. Mr. Lambe represented Shanghai in cricket and Rugby Interport matches and was for some time Captain of the local Rugby Football Club. He was also a member of the Light Horse unit of the S. V. C. He left Shanghai on Christmas Day, 1914, having been recommended by H.M.'s Minister in Peking for a commission. On arrival home he was granted a commission as 1st Lieut. in the 9th Battalion of the East Kents (The Buffs), and left England for France only on October 5th last, being attached to the 6th Battalion The Buffs.

Mr. George Bell Miller, of the Shanghai & Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd., has been recommended for a commission, and will leave on the 14th instant by the *Hirano Maru*.

Mr. E. R. Wedemeyer, who left Shanghai with the contingent that sailed on August 5th, was granted a commission in the 14th Reserve Battalion, Rifle Brigade, on October 14th.

Captain G. F. Collyer, writing to a friend in Shanghai, states that he has been appointed a Captain in his old regiment, the East Surrey, and attached to the 10th Battalion, which is stationed at Shoreham, but that he has been detailed for recruiting duty in command of the depot at Kingston-on-Thames.

A postcard received from Mr. D. Palmer, who is at present at Westwood Farm, Stirling, says that he has been discharged from the army, and is joining the navy. His wound is healing first rate, and he hopes soon to get a ship.

Mr. J. Dixon, whose mother lives in North Szechuen Road, writes that he has received a lieutenantcy in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and is at present at Oxford. There was only one other Shanghai man at the place when he wrote, Mr. Dickie, of Jardine, Matheson & Co.

News has been received from Mr. Andrew Jack, who is fighting in the Dardanelles.

### HONGKONG MAN'S LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

Mr. Cyril Wilkie, formerly of Hongkong, now in the Middlesex Regiment, writes to a friend in Hongkong:—"We were last reserve; I believe, for the local attack on September 25th and we never even got a shell near us. We have been in the trenches twice since then and are now out for a spell. The offensive in our front appears to be held up by the weather, which has been pretty rotten. Just fancy, I've been out here six and a half months and not been in an attack. There are only Lapsley, Braga and myself left at present actually in this Company. Briggs got a job at Divisional Headquarters, Victor at Battalion Headquarters, Gumprecht passed through for an Officer, also Evers, the former being in the 9th Essex and Evers posted to the 13th Middlesex. Wilson got on a mining course and has not come back. Lobel, who was in C Company, got on Battalion Headquarters as Interpreter and Post Corporal. Hyndman hasn't left his Company, i.e., B Co. you see, they are all gradually going. The weather here hasn't got cold yet. I am quite well and fit."

### PANAMA CANAL LANDSLIDE.

A detailed account of the landslide which caused the Panama Canal to be closed indefinitely to commerce was cable to the War Department by General Goethals. In it he reported:—"A mass of material involved in the break of October 14th, 1914, which had been sliding gradually into the prism moved precipitately. This, combined with a similar movement from the break which occurred just opposite on the west bank in August, causes present conditions."

"The length of channel involved is 1,300 feet, of which 200 feet has a present width of twenty-five feet and a depth of three to fifteen feet."

"For the week ending October 9th 200,000 cubic yards of material were dredged, but as the movement continued the result has been to maintain only what the slides left in the first instance. The canal is, therefore, physically closed temporarily."

"On the east side the bank is upward of 300 feet above the Canal level and on the west side it varies from 300 to 400 feet above. The material in settling and moving creates earth waves, with deep depressions, behind those being some five to six hundred feet from the Canal prism with elevations of sixty to eighty feet above the water surface. These waves undoubtedly counterbalance the weight of the broken mass on either side and when removed may cause another similar movement. Hence the impossibility of making any prediction as to date of reopening until after the waves removed and the action of the remaining material is determined. Heavy rains materially affect the movement."

General Goethals advised the commanders of ships in canal water, to arrange to proceed to their destinations by other routes.

### SEA ROUTE TO SIBERIA.

OVERCOMING THE ICE DIFFICULTY.

WIRELESS AND SEAPLANES.

The Norwegian steamers *Haugstuel*, 3,100 tons, and *Eden*, 2,000 tons, chartered by the Siberian Steamship Manufacturing and Trading Company (Limited), arrived at Grimsby last month with cargoes of butter, hemp, flax, and other produce from the Yenesei and Obi districts of Central Siberia, valued at \$350,000. The voyage they have made is regarded as an important event in the history of the attempts to establish the practicability of the sea route to Siberia by way of Norway and the Kara Sea.

This year's expedition in the *Haugstuel* and the *Eden* has taken place in circumstances which give it a new importance. Owing to the Siberian Railway having been taken over by the Russian Government exclusively for war purposes, an outlet for Siberian commerce by sea has become a matter of urgency. As much as 150,000,000 pounds of wheat are held back in the interior and enormous quantities of butter, hemp, flax, linseed, and other raw produce are being stored at great expense. Mr. Lied is already making preparations for another expedition next year on a far larger scale than anything hitherto attempted. He proposes to send out between 20 and 30 ships.

One very important result of this year's enterprise has been to establish the possibility of making use of the Obi river as well as the Yenesei. The Obi runs through the most fertile district of Central Siberia. In previous years, however, Mr. Lied left it outside the scope of his operations, owing to the shallowness of the waters which had to be traversed at its mouth to meet the river craft. On experimenting, however, this year Mr. Lied found that the difficulties had been exaggerated and that a steamer of 3,100 tons was able to take a full cargo there. The Yenesei needs to bring produce down to its mouth a much larger fleet of river boats, the expense of which, in view of the war, the Russian Government is unwilling to incur. The present boats, about 40 in number, are sufficient only to charge two or three sea-going steamers. On the Obi, however, there are 350 river steamers and 650 barges, with a capacity of up to 3,000 tons each. This fleet is capable of bringing down 500,000 tons of goods a year.

## WARNINGS OF ICE.

Increased experience of the Kara Sea route has resulted in a marked shortening of time taken by the voyage. In 1913 the *Corvet* was 23 days on the way from Tromsøe in the north of Norway, the last port of call, to the Yenesei. This year the voyage both there and back was accomplished in 19 days. The main difficulty in the past has been the prevalence of ice in the Kara Sea, and it has been overcome by the use of wireless telegraphy. Before this invention, it was impossible for ships to get adequate information as to the conditions which lay before them. Now the Russian Government has erected three wireless stations in this region, which correspond with a station at Archangel. They are situated at Yugorski, on the mainland, at the entrance to the Kara Sea; at Vaigatch, also at the entrance to the Kara Sea, on the north side of the island of the same name, between Nova Zembla and the mainland; and at Mara Sale, on the eastern side of the Kara Sea. The first two stations command the two straits which give entrance to the Kara Sea and approaching vessels can be informed by wireless which strait is freest from ice and what are the conditions beyond.

It is proposed to equip the wireless stations with sea-planes to help in investigating the state of the seas and find out in greater detail which way the ice is moving and where open water lies. In this year's expedition the *Haugstuel* and the *Eden* made ice two days on the western side of the straits. It was feared therefore that there might be much ice in the Kara Sea. But they were told by telegraph:—"The straits are free; just push on."

Mr. Lied considers that it is now possible to guarantee a through passage every year. "Central Siberia," he adds, "is the richest country one can imagine. It only wants communications. English people, I think, hardly realize what the resources of Siberia are. I dare say they will be surprised to hear that it has populous cities—Omsk, Tomsk, and Irkutsk, each with 100,000 inhabitants or more—where you will find people going to the theatre in evening dress."—*The Times*.

### GERMAN AGENTS OF BRITISH OFFICES.

NEED OF REVISING INSURANCE AGENCY LISTS IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

We continue to receive letters on the subject of the employment of British insurance companies of German agents in neutral countries, says *The Times*. A correspondent in Buenos Aires contends that though one important company has lately made a change in its representation there, the agency has merely been transferred to the partner and family connexion of the former German agent, while a correspondent writes from Copenhagen that British companies still employ in that city German agents who also represent German firms. "In such cases as this the business is divided between British and German companies. We do not overlook the facts that occasionally in cases where the German influence is strong the German companies may have proved profitable, and that, even though desirous of transferring the business, the companies may in such cases sometimes experience difficulty in finding suitable British houses. They have certainly already had plenty of time in which to look around. But if only because the retention of German agents causes astonishment and resentment among the British communities abroad, it seems the clear duty of every British office, where there is not already done so, to revise its agency list with a view to eliminating completely the German element wherever this can be done without causing serious prejudice to the business."

### MYSTERIOUS BAGDAD.

ROMANTIC ASPECT OF WAR IN THE EAST.

The news that a British force is advancing upon Bagdad and driving the Turks headlong before it, writes Mr. Ernest Phillips, touches the imagination of all who realise the world-wide aspect of the war. It is hard to divorce the mind from the three great struggles—the one in France and Flanders, another in Russia, and the other in the Dardanelles. Yet the side issues, so to speak, are of deep importance and significance.

For instance, it is a curious thought how the war touches cities and countries in the East made sacred by religion and glowing with the romance of the Orient. There have been fights upon the banks of the Nile, where Moses lived and where the children of Israel slaved in bondage. The Red Sea littoral, identified with the Bible story of the Exodus, is identified with our defence of Egypt. Turkish troops garrison Damascus and Jerusalem, and from Dan to Beersheba the Holy Land of Palestine is permeated with warlike influences. And now, on top of all, we know that in the heart of Turkish Arabia, in that Mesopotamia which was once the granary of the world and the site of the Garden of Eden, and later saw the brilliance and the splendours of the Caliphate of Bagdad, the Union Jack is fighting for supremacy over the Star and Crescent of the Turkish Empire.

## COVERED BY THE KAISER.

Perhaps the first thought that arises is the far-reaching reach of the Sultan's Empire. Its capital, Constantinople, being in Europe, we are inclined to regard Turkey as a European country. We forget that the Turks are an Asiatic people, that their home is in Asia; that they still look to Asia in the same way as the Jews look to Palestine, and that the bulk of the possessions and the flower of their army have their roots in Asian soil. They nominally own Arabia, where the holy cities of Mecca and Medinah are turned to daily by 200 million Moslem worshippers; and above the Persian Gulf, where the Bible rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates, water the lands of Babylonia and Assyria, they have possessions of enormous extent and of great commercial and strategic value. This is the land that the German Emperor has always coveted—not only for its intrinsic worth but for its political possibilities. All other outlets denied him, he built up hopes of a new Eastern Empire which would surpass in magnificence the tabled brilliance of the Muslim Caliphs. Do not forget that the concession for the Bagdad Railway was signed almost immediately after the Kaiser's visit to Constantinople, when the butcher of Berlin embraced the bloody-minded Abdul and swore brotherhood with the fiend who had sent thousands of helpless Armenians and unoffending Bulgarians to a ghastly death by fire and sword. And for what purpose? Firstly, to colonise Near Asia and sow it with German Kultur; secondly, to reduce Turkey itself to a state of vassalage; thirdly, to absorb Mesopotamia, fourthly, to oust Great Britain from the Gulf; and lastly, to reach out towards India in order that if the moment ever arrived that germ could be snatched from the British Crown.

If Turkey had not come to the war, if its imbecile Sultan had not been rendered a dotard by half a century's imprisonment in a harem, there would have been no attack upon Constantinople and no expedition to Bagdad. The Turkish Empire would still have paid tribute to the Sublime Porte, and the Turkish flag would still have flown in Turkish Arabia.

## A PILGRIM'S PARADISE.

But the entry of the Turk into the war has brought the element of romance into the strife. It has caused us to send an expedition up the Persian Gulf, up the Shatt-el-Arab, and thence up the Tigris into Mesopotamia—on the bosom of one of the great classic rivers of the world, by deserts fringed with palm and date trees, where the domes and minarets of Moslem cities shine beneath the glowing sun of the Orient. City after city has fallen, Turkish forces have been driven backward and at this moment Bagdad is the objective—Bagdad the mysterious and the romantic, the centre of Arabian culture nearly a thousand years ago the home of the Caliphate, the city of that storied house of Eastern lore, the "Arabian Nights"; the home of the great Caliph, Haroun-el-Raschid. Every inch of its soil is steeped in history. Not far off is the reputed tomb of Ezra, sacred to every Jew. Near by is the Arch of Ctesiphon, a marvellous relic of the ancient throne of the Chosroes. The whole country, indeed, is a paradise for the pilgrim in quest of tombs and shrines and holy relics. And standing amidst it all is Bagdad, once the home of the Caliphs, the centre of a great Moslem conquering force, and above all the seat of a civilisation which, in its prime, was far in advance of that of the England of its day.

And what of its future? The Kaiser planned it as the key of the Asian Empire. His hopes are dashed to the ground. Bagdad will pass now from Turkish rule; it will never be the capital of a German province, for the day when British troops enter its gates it will surely become an outpost of our Indian Empire. And then, freed from the incubus of the Turk, released from the menace of Germany, its glory may revive under the encouragement of a tolerant and British rule, and Western influences may turn this fabled city into a great commercial emporium which will give it a new and abiding lease of life and power.

### CHANGED LONDON.

HAPPY EVENINGS AT HOME.

What the Daylight Saving Bill failed to do has been accomplished in the London district by Count Zeppelin. "I used to go to bed about twelve o'clock," said a City man. "Now I go at ten o'clock, because there is nothing else to do. Consequently I get up at six o'clock instead of half-past seven, because by six I have had enough sleep. I am beginning to make the acquaintance of my family, and I am thinking of learning Spanish."

Up to the present there has been no alteration of the omnibus service, but taxicab drivers have already made a change. "It's no joke driving along 'dark roads,'" said one. "If you know the way, well, you can get along; but if you don't you are very liable to miss your road. You might also have an accident. I get out earlier in the day now, and try to get back to the garage by eight o'clock of nights. It will be worse when the fogs come."

In suburban households, the majority of London homes, the alteration in habits is surprising. Business finished, the man of the suburb goes home. There are fewer visits after dinner than there were. Tea time has become popular for social intercourse.

In the home the household provides its own entertainment after dark. There is more reading. There is more family bridge. It is discovered with surprise that certain members of the family are doing good business. Theatres and music-halls might be doing better, but picture palaces, where you go in and come out when you like, are crowded.

It is a bad time for the burglar. He has had to diversify his activities to shop-breaking. His complaint is that even in this the prospects are desultory; the shop-front which looks so dark may hide a watchful person. The fire brigade have a difficult time. There are as many fires to extinguish as usual and they have to get to the outbreaks at top speed. Travelling at such a pace in the dark streets the risk of collision is considerable.

Before the war an evening stroll was a popular recreation of husband and wife after dinner. They never dream of it now. The brightly lit shopping promenades of the suburbs are now no more. They are but a dismal shadow of their old splendour. There is no attraction now in a dark street with heavy swift motor-omnibuses thundering along with little light showing, making one pause to think whether he has paid his insurance policy before daring to cross a road. "I have taken eighteenpence since six o'clock," said a tradesman in a populous suburban street as he heaved up at eight o'clock last night.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHATMAN, V.D.

1.—The undermentioned, who joined the Corps on 17th inst., are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—  
No. 1935 Sapper H. L. Stainfield to Engineer Company.  
1937 Private E. F. Clayton to Right Section M. G. Co.  
No. 1938 Private J. Elias to Right Section M. G. Company.  
No. 1939 Private I. E. Elias to Right Section M. G. Company.

2.—Parades for to-day, 5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units (except Right Section M. G. Co. and Signalling Section)—Squad drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sergt. Higby and Sergt. Frith. Remainder, nil.

3.—Gun Club Hill, Kwloon:—  
On duty until 24th instant—Coutts Company.  
Officer on duty: Capt. Stewart.  
P. of W. CAMP, KWLOON.  
On duty to-night: Scouts Company.  
Officer on duty: Capt. Hutchison.  
On duty to-morrow night: Centro Section M. G. Company.  
Officer on duty: Capt. Wood.  
Orderly Sergt. until 24th inst.—Sergt. Ramsay.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

PATROL DUTIES.  
Completely revised Schedules of Patrol duties have been issued to-day. Fifty-one Patrolmen, exclusive of Patrol Sergeants and Visiting Patrols, will be required for duty each night in the Central, West Point, Wanchai, Kowloon, Yau-mat, Hungnam, and Peak districts and on the Water Police Launches.

These duties have, as far as possible, been arranged so that men may be on duty in the locality in which they reside. Cases of inconvenience will be adjusted to any extent permitted by a proper carrying out of patrol work.

O. C. Companies are requested to see that all recruits are fitted with uniform and warned for duty with more experienced men as early as possible.

PARADES, ETC.  
November 18th.—Whole of No. 1 Company, except Recruits.  
November 19th.—Recruits of all Companies, and instructions in the use of the Service rifle for men of Platons firing on November 21st requiring same.

THREE BEST SCORERS MADE BY NO. 2 PLATOON.  
No. 1st Company on Sunday, 14th inst., were as follows instead of as previously notified:—  
W. F. Ford ..... 77  
A. Fothergill ..... 72  
P. S. Ford ..... 71

NO. 2 COMPANY.  
Recruits of No. 2 Company are posted as follows:—  
No. 1 Platoon.—A. Gutierrez, V. Barradas, J. Kew.  
No. 2 Platoon.—J. M. Noronha, J. M. V. Ribeiro, J. Pereira, D. Santos.  
No. 3 Platoon.—H. Hyndman, T. Cordeiro, V. Franco, A. F. Castillo, L. Sales.  
No. 4 Platoon.—J. A. V. Ribeiro, M. Liguere, J. R. Castillo.

F. C. JENKIN, F. C. P. (Reserve).

### NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [728]

## FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.  
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LINDSAY & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [365]

## FOR SALE.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 30th October, 1915. [1127]

## FOR SALE.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS with Local Views and Chinese Pictures.  
**GRACA & CO.**  
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.  
Hongkong, 8th November, 1915. [1043]

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## CHINESE EXTRADITION CASE.

Argument was continued yesterday before the Full Court (the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gompertz) in the Hung Shiu Lung extradition case.

Dealing with the point whether or no a Magistrate could, if he found that the prisoner was wanted for a political offence, discharge the prisoner, Mr. Eldon Potter (for the fugitive) said the view that he wanted the Court to take was that the Magistrate must give a view in his finding or his judgment, but whether or no the Magistrate could release upon that finding he did not think was material. He submitted that the Magistrate took an entirely wrong view of Section 4 of the Ordinance concerned, and that he had misread Arton's case, which had been misread before. When Mr. Brutton (solicitor for the defence) was about to deal with the merits of this point and to call the Magistrate's attention to it, he asked him not to do it. Even then it seemed to be running in the Magistrate's mind that he should not have the matter argued in the Court, as it was a sort of impeachment of a foreign Government. He submitted that the Magistrate ought to have given a finding on this point, no matter whether or no he could have discharged.

The Chief Justice asked whether the man would not be sent back to the Magistrate in the event of the decision being a certain way.

Mr. Potter said the man was illegally detained, and if he were sent back he would be still longer illegally detained. He thought the Court would discharge the prisoner and leave the Crown to such remedies as the Crown might have.

The Chief Justice pointed out that in the case depended upon by Mr. Potter for this contention there was a re-arrest.

Mr. Potter—No doubt if the Crown had any rights it would be up to them to exercise them. The Court should deal with it here. It is only an enquiry whether the present detention is legal or otherwise.

After the fifth adjournment Mr. Potter continued his address, and went on to contend that if it could be proved that the fugitive's surrender was being sought for the trial or punishment of a political offence, then he was entitled to be discharged. The case for the fugitive started with a great advantage, because the documents which they had, the documents of the Chinese Government, showed absolutely conclusively that the fugitive was a political offender of the gravest character, and that was a point he would ask their lordships to note.

Mr. Sharp—And that is not disputed by the Crown.

Mr. Potter went on to say that at the time the fugitive was supposed to have committed the murder he was a rebel in arms, and a leader of the rebels. He was not a mere dabbler in politics. He was a leader of the rebels, and at the time this supposed murder was committed he was leading his rebel army; or whatever they might like to call it.

The Puisne Judge—Then what you really say is that he was a distinguished political offender? (Laughter.)

Mr. Potter said it came to this: were they trying the fugitive for an alleged murder, or for being a political offender?

The Chief Justice here remarked that it must not be assumed that they were questioning the bona fides of a friendly nation.

Mr. Potter replied that what he was asking their lordships to do was to give a finding on the point as to whether his surrender was being asked for by the Chinese Government with a view to trying him or punishing him for a political offence. If they gave a finding on that point he could sit down.

The Chief Justice—What I say is that you must refrain from accusing the Chinese Government of bad faith.

Mr. Potter said he would endeavour to forget the words "bad faith," and say that they were endeavouring to punish him for a political offence.

The Chief Justice—I do not think we should attack an undertaking given by any friendly Government.

Dealing again with the Magistrate's decision, Mr. Potter said that what he (the Magistrate) really said was: (1) I do not believe in the guilt of the accused; (2) there is no presumption of guilt raised in my mind; and (3) I question very seriously the affidavits of the witnesses called for the Crown. The Magistrate deliberately went out of his way to question the affidavits of the only witnesses of the alleged murder. He (Mr. Potter) would endeavour to prove that the fugitive was a political offender of the gravest character, and also, that the Magistrate who heard the case in the Court below "did not believe him to be a guilty man. To put it plainly, the Magistrate did not believe that the man committed the murder. They must then ask themselves, quite naturally, for what purpose does the Chinese Government desire his surrender? and also ask whether this charge was not preferred merely in order to punish him for a political offence. Their lordships must put it to themselves that it was a rather peculiar thing for a man of such high standing in the province to murder a cook and steal \$700 in goods and money. He was supposed to have shot the cook, and then, with several other robbers, to have ransacked the place; that he carried out the usual type of armed robbery. The hearing was again adjourned.

## POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

## INTERESTING POINT DISCUSSED.

Before legal argument was proceeded with at the Supreme Court yesterday in the Hung Shiu Lung extradition case, an interesting discussion took place in regard to the powers of the Court to order a fugitive to be brought to the Court from prison.

The Chief Justice said that the Crown Solicitor saw him that morning and pointed out that there appeared to be a difficulty about the power of the Court to bring the fugitive there. The writ was addressed to the Captain-Superintendent of Police and he would only have to bring him there on the return of the writ.

There was statutory power to bring a witness to the Court to give evidence, but there did not seem to be any power to bring the fugitive there for the hearing of this case.

Mr. Potter said he understood that it had been done before in the Sotte case. The Crown had no objection.

The Attorney-General—No objection whatever.

Mr. Potter—If the Court has no objection all that the gao authorities require is a document saying that the man's attendance is requested at the Court.

The Chief Justice said the gao authorities required some formal order, and the difficulty was to know what order to issue.

The provisions of the Evidence Ordinance were considered, and the Court held that the wording of the Ordinance covered the circumstances in this case, and the prisoner was later brought down.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

## HONGKONG F. C. DEFEAT STAFF AND DEPARTMENTALS.

Yesterday's game between the Club and the Staff and Departmentals was of a most scrambling and uninteresting nature. The Club, who were not strongly represented, won in the end by a goal to nil. McTavish scored with a beautiful shot, after Walker had banged the greasy ball against the upright from six yards' range. The soldiers played with a much greater understanding than their opponents, who were manifestly inclined to take matters too lightly. The Club are losing the services of their capable goalkeeper, Swann, and R. Edwards, who are shortly leaving for the Front. Swann is one of the best keepers Hongkong has seen for a considerable time, and the Club will find the greatest difficulty in adequately replacing him.

## HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

There were three matches in the Hongkong League, Division II., at Happy Valley yesterday.

The most interesting game was that in which the 87th and 88th Companies R.C.A. were in opposition. The former had to admit defeat by three goals to a superior combination.

Belchers put up a good performance in drawing with the 88rd Company, the score being one goal each; and the Hongkong University also did creditably in taking a point from the Shropshires' second string, the score being also one each.

## SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACES.

## SUMMARY OF SUCCESSES.

The following list shows the most successful owners, jockeys and ponies at the Shanghai Autumn races:

OWNERS.			
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Messrs.			
Henry Morris	8	3	3
Lamerton	3	0	2
Dargor	2	5	1
Robson	2	1	1
Hayes	2	0	1
Neville	1	4	2
Sir Paul	1	3	1
John Peel	1	2	1
Toek and Speelman	1	1	2
Eara	1	1	2
Glendaye	1	1	0

## JOCKEYS.

OWNERS.			
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Messrs.			
Stewart	7	3	2
Burkill	5	5	1
Bowe	4	2	2
Johnstone	2	4	2
Hayes	2	0	1
Hill	1	5	4
Vida	1	2	1

## PONIES.

OWNERS.			
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Messrs.			
The Fly Bird	2	1	1
Castlefield	2	1	0
Loofield	2	0	1
Borealis	2	0	1
Haj	2	0	0
Homefield	2	0	0
Consent	1	3	0
Bonnie Boy	1	1	1
Concession	1	1	0
Anzac	1	1	0
Beaconsfield	1	1	0
Weyfield	1	0	1
Perfection Dahlia	1	0	1
The Nipper	1	0	0
Bonnie	1	0	0
The Trader	1	0	0
Automator	1	0	0
Suffolk	1	0	0
Freddie	1	0	0
Cossack	1	0	0
Swanee	1	0	0

## CHINESE CRIMINALS IN SHANGHAI.

## THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM.

## IMPORTANT DECISION OF BRITISH ASSESSOR.

A very important application was made at the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on the 18th inst. by Mr. G. D. Musso, appearing for the Chinese Government. It was that a man named Wang Ming-sing, who was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude on October 4th for conspiring with others, not yet in custody, to murder Chou Chin-piao—who has since become the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs—be handed to the Chinese authorities. The hearing was before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and the Magistrate.

Mr. Musso said the accused was tried on October 1st, when he admitted the crime, and judgment was delivered on October 4th, sentencing him to seven years' imprisonment. Subsequent events, which had culminated in the death of Admiral Tseng, now threw a particular light upon the offence of the present accused. Events indicated that both crimes were the result of the same conspiracy. As the Court was aware, Admiral Tseng was murdered on November 10th, while proceeding to the Japanese Consulate-General to attend the coronation festivities. Two prisoners were caught red-handed and brought before the Court on Thursday. They admitted their guilt, and made certain statements as to their movements which, strange to say, coincided with the movements of the present accused. One of the two prisoners said he was a native of Shanghai—so was the accused. The other man said he was a native of Kirin, and the present accused said that, in company with other people before coming to Shanghai, he went to Dainy. The two accused implicated in Admiral Tseng's murder said that they made a stay at Chefoo, then they went to Nanking, then came to Shanghai, exactly as the present accused had done. The two prisoners on Thursday said that when they arrived in Shanghai they went to live in a house in the French Concession with a number of other people, and the difference accused also did so. The only difference between them was that the accused alleged that the consideration for his crime was \$100 or \$200, which were payable to him, while the two men on Thursday said they committed their crime owing to a difference of opinion with their victim. The probabilities were that the three men were hired assassins. The present accused was not a resident of Shanghai at all. He came to Shanghai and lived in the French Concession, and then came into the Settlement to aid and assist in the murder of Chou.

In giving their decision in the matter, Mr. Musso asked the Court to consider the situation, and, upon finding that the accused was not a bona fide resident of the Settlement, to consider whether it would not better serve the ends of justice if the Court would allow the Chinese authorities to exercise jurisdiction over the prisoner. He asked that he be handed over to the Chinese authorities forthwith.

In giving judgment, Mr. Grant Jones said:

This application arises out of one of the most heinous crimes that have ever been committed in Shanghai. The principal victim of that crime, the dead Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng, was a man of exceptional character and ability, a man of whom China in these crucial days has the utmost need. He has been murdered in the heart of the International Settlement. No blame can attach to the Municipal Authorities for the reason that Admiral Tseng was offered an escort on his way to the Japanese Consulate-General, and man of high courage as he was, declined the offer. But it is our duty to do everything in our power to assist the Chinese authorities in their efforts to check a seditious propaganda that would attain its object by such means. Much has been heard in the past of the *droit d'asile*, the right of refuge for political offenders. As applied by independent States towards each other that doctrine is, from the point of view of international comity, highly questionable. It has no place at all in this Settlement, where we live and trade on Chinese soil, under privileges extended to us by the Chinese Government. In such a place all acts of conspiracy or rebellion against the government of the country, *de facto* or *de jure*, must be sternly suppressed. The principle by which this Court will be guided, in the furtherance of that object, may be formulated thus: that political offences which involve breach, within the jurisdiction, of the municipal or ordinary criminal law of this country are justiciable by this Court; but the interests of justice so to do, and after a *prima facie* case has been established, direct that the offender be delivered up for trial by the proper Chinese Authority.

The prisoner was convicted before this Court in October 18th last on a charge of conspiring to murder. We now direct that he be handed over to the Chinese Authorities.

## WATCHMAN MURDERED AT CEMENT WORKS.

Another Indian watchman has been done to death at Hunggham. The body of the Indian, who was head watchman at the Cement Works, was found in a field. There was a rope round the neck, the man, apparently, having been strangled. There were also many bruises on the body.

Recently, a watchman at Macdonald's engineering works at Hunggham was murdered. The police are making searching inquiries.

## PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, November 10th.  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Much embittered comment is being made regarding the Japanese advice to China on the subject of the proposed restoration of a Monarchy, and it is feared that the irritation against the neighbouring country has been revived. The general opinion seems to be that the advice should be ignored and that the Government should proceed with their plans. Of course the elections could not, with propriety, be arrested, and these are proceeding in accordance with expectations, not a single dissentient opinion being expressed to break the monotonous unanimity of the voting. But there is an undercurrent of uneasiness as to the outcome. It is just probable that the authorities may deem it expedient to alter their time-table in some little degree, and it is not at all improbable that Japan may have further communications to make.

At the time of writing, eighteen provinces have declared themselves in favour of a Monarchy and nominated the "Great President" as Emperor. Three Provinces, have yet to vote and four dependencies have to record their opinions. These, however, are certain to follow the lead of the others, and in the course of another week the "voice of China" will have pronounced without exception in favour of a Monarchy. What will happen afterwards is not quite so certain as before the intervention of Japan, but, whether later or earlier, the coming of the Monarchy is as sure as the rising of the sun.

## JOURNALISM.

Last week I mentioned that the *Peking Post* had been transferred to so-called Chinese ownership, and that Mr. Hope was no longer associated with that journal. There is a suspicion that the proprietorship is not in the hands of neutrals, and certain statements are made which are not calculated to secure the maintenance of British support for this organ. Enough said.

The *Tientsin Sunday Journal*, though still edited by an Italian, continues its anti-British and pro-German campaign, and no language is strong enough for Mr. Borioni to apply to the hated English. Fortunately, he is not being received as he once was by members of the allied nations, and he is no longer a welcome guest in the Hotel de Wagon Litts.

## GYMKHANA.

The Gymkhana promoted by the Peking Hunt Club on Sunday last was a great success. The weather was ideal, the entries were fair, sport was good, and the attendance was large. Three Jockeys came up from Tientsin and secured a creditable proportion of wins, leaving comparatively little for the home riders. An exciting incident was witnessed in the ladies' race, when two ponies refused to stop after passing the winning post and bolted with their riders, careering madly round the course twice before they were pulled up. Both ladies were in a fainting condition but are now little the worse for their misadventure. The French, Russian and Dutch Legations were represented, but not the British, Sir John Jordan having expressed disapproval of racing during the war.

## THE SALT REVENUE.

I understand that the Salt Revenue up to the end of October amounted to \$49,000,000, and, as the months of November and December usually provide a good yield, it is expected that the total for the year will show a little increase over that of 1914. In a few days \$5,000,000 will be handed over from the Salt Gabelle to the Government, of which sum \$1,000,000 will be applied to the redemption of the Szechuan notes which are being converted at 50 per cent.

## THE JAPANESE CORONATION.

Peking was complimentary in its observance of the coronation of the Emperor of Japan. The rising sun was much in evidence on banners, the numerous Japanese stores and offices were closed, and even the foreign banks shut their doors. The reception in the Legation was well-attended but, curiously enough, the Foreign Ministers present appeared in multi and not in ceremonial garb. The banquet which took place in the Hotel des Wagon Litts in the evening was a brilliant gathering, and less formal celebrations took place in the barracks, where members of the allied and neutral guards were entertained.

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The reconstruction of the Chienmen is proceeding apace, and the improvements are becoming visible. The fine new thoroughfare is nearly completed, and other street alterations are taking place which will transform this neighbourhood. Very significant at the moment is the renovation which is being carried out on a large scale all over the city, the pavilions receiving attention these days.

## INTIMATIONS.

**LANE,**  
**CRAWFORD & Co.**

## AGENTS FOR

**LA MINERVA CIGARS**

**MADE IN MANILA  
BRITISH MANUFACTURE.**

REINA VICTORIA	100	\$6.50
"	50	\$3.50
Estrellas	50	\$3.75
Perfectos, Tin foil	25	\$2.50
Rings only	25	\$2.25
Princesses	50	\$2.00
High Life in the East	50	\$2.50
Imperiales	25	\$3.75
Londres	100	\$3.00
Cortado de la Reina	100	\$3.00

## GERMAN CIGARS FROM MANILA.

For information of Trades the following list of British and German Cigar Factories was published in a Government Gazette Extraordinary of the Straits Settlements:—

BRITISH—"LA MINERVA," "LA GIRALDA."

German—"LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE,"

or "ALHAMBRA,"

German—"LA FLOR DE INTAL,"

Controlled—"HELIOS," "YEBANA,"

"LA PRUEBA."

**WINDOW-GLASS,**  
Dutch-Made, Every Measure.

**WATCHES,**  
Swiss-Made.

FAIR QUOTATIONS. ONLY LARGE ORDERS. PHONE: 1687.

INSPECTION OF SAMPLES CORDIALLY INVITED.

**QUEEN'S BUILDING.**

TOP FLOOR.

3, ICE HOUSE STREET.

**WILLEM HEYBLUM,**

AMSTERDAM.

HONGKONG.

**IMPORTER AND EXPORTER.**

**SUPPLIES EVERYTHING.**

Hongkong, 18th November, 1915.

[1176]

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ON A HOLIDAY

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 20th November, 1915, commencing at 2.15 p.m. The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. Hongkong, 17th November, 1915. [1200]

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## STEAMSHIP LINE.

## THE Steamship

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" will be despatched from Hongkong at NOON on WEDNESDAY, 8th DECEMBER, for VANCOUVER via Usual Ports of Call. For passage fares, freight rates, etc., please apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [1202]

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## STEAMSHIP LINE.

## THE Steamship

"MONTEAGLE" will be despatched from Hongkong at NOON on WEDNESDAY, 1st DECEMBER, for VANCOUVER via Usual Ports of Call. For passage fares, freight rates, etc., please apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [1203]

## PUBLIC AUCTION

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong in Six Lots, To be sold in pursuance of an Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, on

THURSDAY,

the 2nd day of December, 1915, at 3 o'clock

p.m. by

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer,

at his Sales Room, Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:  
Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 4 of Section F of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the messuage and buildings thereon known as No. 400, Queen's Road West. Area 650 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$8.70.

Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 5 of Section F of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the messuage and buildings thereon known as No. 408, Queen's Road West. Area 680 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$9.10.

Lot 3.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section J of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the messuage and buildings thereon known as No. 23, Sam To Lane. Area 1,022 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$13.50.

Lot 4.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section K of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the messuage and buildings thereon known as No. 141, Second Street. Area 733 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$10.25.

The above-mentioned premises are held from the Crown for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 30th day of June, 1862.

Lot 5.—All those pieces or parcels of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section C of Inland Lot No. 759 and Section C of Inland Lot No. 755, both held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 7th day of January, 1862, together with the messuages and buildings thereon known as No. 55, Second Street. Area 708 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$10.14.

Lot 6.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section D of Inland Lot No. 759 held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 7th day of January, 1862, together with the messuage and buildings thereon known as No. 50, First Street. Area 792 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$10.47.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

DENNIS & BOWLEY,

6, Des Vaux Road Central,

Solicitors for the Vendor,

or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1915. [1201]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the Undersigned, DONALD MACDONALD and JOHN WILKIE, carrying on Business as ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, CONTRACTORS AND MACHINERY AGENTS at York Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, under the style of MACDONALD & Co., has been Dissolved by mutual consent as from the Thirtieth September, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen, so far as concerns the said JOHN WILKIE, who retires from the said Firm. Dated this 13th day of November, 1915.

D. MACDONALD,

JOHN WILKIE.

[1197]

## INTIMATIONS

## GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF MACAO.

ACQUISITION OF A WOODEN HULL FOR A SEA-GOING STEAM TUG.

## ORDINANCE No. 257.

TAKING into consideration the manifest necessity of a third steam tug to assure the service of the new lighters lately ordered for the works of the harbour dredging; The Governor of the Province of Macao, having heard the Harbour Administration Board, orders as follows:

Within the period of 15 days from the date of publication of this Ordinance in the Government Gazette, Tenders will be received for the supply of a WOODEN HULL FOR A SEA-GOING STEAM TUG for the use of the Macao Harbour Works, utilising a Boiler and Engine which are in the Naval Workshops.

The Tenders must be sent to Macao in a sealed cover addressed to the President of Harbour Administration Board, not later than 3 p.m. of 22nd of November, and made out in accordance with the conditions stated below, which are also in view in the Harbour Master's Office, Macao, and in the Portuguese Consulates in Canton and Hongkong.

In the acquisition of the above-mentioned Wooden Hull the conditions annexed to this Ordinance and forming an integral part thereof shall be observed.

Macao, Government House, 6th November, 1915.

(Signed) JOSE CARLOS DA SILVA,

Governor of the Province of Macao. [1198]

## NOTICE.

I, FRANCESCO DI CANEVA, heretofore called and known by the name of FRANCESCO DI WEIGELSPERG, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Doctor of Commercial and Economic Science, Baron, an Italian Subject of Italian parentage, hereby give public notice that on the 11th day of November, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen, I formally and absolutely renounced, relinquished and abandoned the use of my said surname of Weigelsperg and then assumed and adopted, and determined thereupon on all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of FRANCESCO DI CANEVA instead of the said name of FRANCESCO DI WEIGELSPERG, and I GIVE FURTHER NOTICE that by a Deed Poll dated the 11th day of November, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen, duly executed and attested I formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the said surname of Weigelsperg and declared that I had assumed and adopted, and intended thenceforth upon all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of FRANCESCO DI CANEVA instead of FRANCESCO DI WEIGELSPERG, and so as to be at all times thereafter called, known and described by the name of FRANCESCO DI CANEVA exclusively.

Dated the 11th day of November, 1915.

FRANCESCO DI CANEVA. [1175]

## NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 597, dated 16th January, 1884, of the Share No. 18105 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 11th November, 1915.

C. PEMBERTON,

Secretary. [1174]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue to Mr. LAI SA TUNG of Hongkong Duplicate Certificates of 200 Shares in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon statement that the Original Certificate

Nos. 8564—100 shares numbered 246039/246138, dated 16th November, 1908.

Nos. 8565—50 shares numbered 197703/197727, 251086/251170; 25th March, 1909.

Nos. 8786—50 shares numbered 6901/6950, dated 27th May, 1910.

have been LOST or DESTROYED; and Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from the date hereof no Claim or Representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for Duplicates.

For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.,

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1101]

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT AT CANTON. PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Canton, Thursday, the 25th day of October 1915.

CITATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

In the Goods of SMOLLETT CAMPELL, Deceased.

IN virtue of an Order of His Majesty's said Court, bearing date this Day, I do hereby notify and cite all and sundry persons to appear in the said Court at or at the 28th day of November, 1915, and show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration (with the will annexed) of all and sundry the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of SMOLLETT CAMPELL, late of Macao, China, who died at Hongkong on August 20th, 1915, should not be granted unto ARCHIBALD SMOLLETT CAMPELL, Attorney for ELIZABETH CAMPELL, of 48, Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, London, England, the widow of the said testator and the universal legatee named in the will, as in default thereof the Court will proceed to grant the same according to law.

(Sd.) R. S. PRATT,

Vice-Consul and Additional Judge. [1156]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916. Apply to—

J. VINCENT BRAGA, Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1180]

## TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK. Apply to—

M. J. D. STEPHENS, Hongkong, 15th November, 1915. [1170]

## TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, CANTON.

FROM 1st December, ONE EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE.

Apply to— T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD. Hongkong, 11th November, 1915. [1167]

## TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 188, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1163]

## TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

"A BERGELDIE," 180, THE PEAK. About March, or sooner if convenient. Apply to—

A. RITCHIE, Care of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., LTD. Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1163]

## TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 2 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November. Apply to—

DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTON, Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1064]

## TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915. Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

## TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation. Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION, Hongkong, 26th September, 1915. [983]

## TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession. Apply to—

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession. Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [46]

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED and THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon, with every modern convenience. Immediate possession. FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, possession on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout, including English Bath and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed House, Tennis Court. Immediate possession. Apply to—

RUMPEYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong 3rd November, 1915. [1177]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road. OFFICES in King's Buildings, OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central. HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

NE V HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace, HOUSES at the Peak.

No. 21, WONG-NEI CHONG ROAD, No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wan Chai, Kowloon, at New Prince, Kennedy Town, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38]

## WANTED.

FROM 1st January, FURNISHED FLAT or HALF-ROUSE for Married Couple. Upper or Lower Level. Full particulars, rent, etc., to—

"T," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 17th November, 1915. [1198]

## WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—

"E," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1164]

## INTIMATION



## PHOTO

## XMAS CARDS

## PICTURES OF CHINA IN A

## CHARMING SETTING.

## SEPIA

## BROMIDES

## GREEN AND BLUE-TONED BROMIDE

## HAND-COLOURED PHOTOS.

To be obtained from—

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

and also from

## THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

[13]

## DEATH.

LAMBE.—Killed in action in France on November 7th, 1915, PERCY LAMBE, 1st Lieutenant "The Buffs," aged 32 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1915.

## THE SILENCE OF NEUTRAL NATIONS.

IF HERBERT SPENCER had lived to witness the present struggle he would probably have seen in the attitude of the neutral nations further material in support of his theory of the re-barbarisation of the human race. It is true, of course, that a Briton must see matters more or less from the British point of view. However careful he may be to preserve an unbiased judgment and however successful he may think he has been in arriving at impartiality, there is bound to be a tendency, in doubtful cases, to decide in favour of the British side. This is the stock answer of the neutral Powers to all the reproaches addressed to them. They say in effect: You see according to your lights; we see according to ours. Surely we are in a better position than you are to form an impartial opinion. The argument is a strong one—so strong, indeed, that the Pope has not failed to adopt it; but when it is applied to questions of fact it loses a good deal of its strength. It is, for instance, a fact universally acknowledged that Germany entered into an agreement with other Powers to respect the neutrality of Belgium, and it is, also, a fact that Germany did not respect that agreement. Now, if international intercourse is to continue possible, if the growing bonds of trade and commerce are not to be severely strained, if, in short, there is to be any trust between nations, the first necessity is a respect for international agreements. Germany's action was thus an attack on international intercourse; it established the precedent that a weak neighbouring Power has no rights or interests, and cannot be made the subject of international

agreements. Surely this was a position which called for denunciation from all Powers, both great and small, not only for the sake of international morality, but also for the preservation of national existence. Yet no Power beyond those which were then, or later, involved in war with Germany made any protest. The United States, which has earned a well-deserved reputation as the protector of small nations, remained silent in common with the smaller Powers of Europe, who were specially interested. It would almost seem that the crime was not a matter that touched them in the slightest. This is not a case of weighing different degrees of turpitude; it is merely a matter of ascertaining facts, for the German excuses that French troops were already in Belgium, or that Belgium had herself arranged for the country to be occupied by the Allies, cannot be accepted seriously. The Allies had made no preparations to occupy Belgium, while Germany, it is now plain, had been planning the occupation for years and had made all preparations in readiness for the event.

"Yes," may reply the neutrals, "that is all very true, but 'necessity knows no law.' Germany was in a difficult position. She was expecting attacks from two sides; it was absolutely necessary for her to strike quickly and effectively; to smash one of her opponents before coming to close quarters with the other." The fallacy here lies, not in the matter being an absolute necessity, but in the absolute necessity of the course taken to accomplish the object. As a matter of fact, by taking what was said to be an absolutely necessary course, Germany did not accomplish either of her objects. She committed a crime for no purpose. It may be denied that she was compelled to invade Belgium. Her armies are as strong now as they were in 1870, and if the French frontier protection has been made more effective the increase in the power of the German attack has been greater in proportion. The advantages of an invasion of Belgium, even in the face of resistance, lay elsewhere. As for the argument that Belgium brought her punishment on her own head by not allowing the German armies to pass peacefully through the country, the answer is that one State has no right to place another in a belligerent position vis-à-vis a third Power. A peaceful occupation of Belgium by Germany would have meant hostility to France, and, in the event of the German forces being unable to attain their aim of forcing France to submission, would have entailed as much suffering to Belgium as the German invasion. From whatever point of view we regard Germany's action the crime remains, and it is distinctly a crime which affects all other nations.

Why were the neutral Powers silent? ROSETTI once wrote a Sonnet to show that the callousness of the nations to each other's troubles was an indication that the earth was growing old. We would rather take it as an indication that no progress has been made in international morality. The invasion of Belgium is Germany's greatest crime, but there are not wanting others which also stand on a foundation of fact. One of these is the introduction of foul methods of fighting, such as the use of poisonous gases, which, with other nations, Germany had agreed not to countenance. This rebarbarisation of the methods of warfare seems to have been under consideration in Germany long before the war broke out, but, at any rate, she set the belligerents an evil example, which they were forced to follow in self-defence. Still, no protest came from the neutral Powers, although a protest would not have involved them in any difficulties and would have shown Germany that she was arousing opposition to her methods—a circumstance which might have tended to restrain her from sounding still lower depths. The dropping of bombs from airships on unfortified places—it is hardly possible that Germany is not precisely informed as to the position of British forts—is in a line with the sinking of unarmed passenger ships and the poisoning of water-supplies. In the old days, the bombardment of a city was preceded by a notification, and the sinking of an enemy's vessel by the removal of the persons on board. To-day no such preliminaries are deemed necessary; an enemy ship is an enemy ship, and the people on board must take the consequences. The "noble art" of war has developed into slaughter; the example of the Kilkenny cats has become the highest ideal; and no one says nay.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

The Gymkhana meeting, postponed last week-end on account of the weather, will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon.

Friends of Mr. Christopher Willson will be pleased to hear that a letter has been received from him, written from Flanders, saying all has gone well with his Brigade.

An important sale of leasehold property in Hongkong, by order of the Supreme Court, is announced for the 2nd prox. Particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

At the Magistracy yesterday P. C. (Reserve) J. Arnold charged a hawk with causing obstruction in Connaught Road Central, on 10th inst. Prisoner pleaded guilty and was fined \$3 or seven days.

Mr. J. C. de Obaldia, Consul-General for Panama in Hongkong, is staying at the Astor House Hotel, Shanghai, whither he has gone to meet his family who have been spending the last month or so in Japan.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Line, it will be observed from our advertisement columns, is resuming its service between Hongkong and Vancouver with the *Monteagle* on the 1st prox., followed by the *Empress of Japan* a week later.

A farewell dinner and concert to the members of the local police force, along with the Naval Police, who are about to leave for the Front, is being given this evening. The dinner will take place at the Astor House Hotel, to be followed by a concert at the Naval Police mess.

No small amount of excitement was caused on 'change yesterday by a report that Indo-China shares had been exempted from the Home Budget taxes. An inquiry at the local agents elicited the information that no official intimation of this nature had been received at the Hongkong office.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Ministering Children's League for cot. in Netherdale Hospital, \$150; Congregational Church (Chinese), \$31.20; Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Co., \$25.

The Bishop of Victoria has returned from Swatow by the *Hatching*. While at Swatow he held service on Sunday last in the English Church, and, in conjunction with the Rev. Dr. Campbell Gibson, conducted a service of intercession in connection with the war on Monday last that was very largely attended.

The Portuguese steamer *Sui Kai*, when travelling between Mandarin Gap and Nangang island on the morning of the 7th inst., picked up a Chinese junk, without mast or sail, and twenty of the crew of another junk which had been sunk, all of whom belonged to Hongkong. The disabled junk was towed to the shore, and the rescued crew were brought on to Hongkong.

The presentation of the reproduction of the Picture of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour, in Rome, will take place at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Hongkong, on Sunday next at 9.30 a.m. There will be a low Pontifical Mass with General Communion, followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. During the changing of the vestments the prayer for Peace by His Holiness the Pope, Benedict XV. will be said aloud by the Congregation. It is hoped that the whole of the Catholic community will attend.

A pretty wedding took place on Saturday Nov. 7th, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, the contracting parties being Mr. Arthur Robert Scott, of the Municipal Public Works Department, and Miss Augusta Mary Nottley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nottley, Manor Farm, Leigh, Dorsetshire. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. H. Price. The bride was given away by Mr. W. F. Dearn, Miss Mabel Dearn was bridesmaid, and Mrs. Dearn was matron of honour. Mr. H. Fitzgeorge was best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at No. 2 Monkhams Terrace, Wayside Road, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dearn. The numerous presents included a set of fish knives and forks in case, the gift of the staff of the P.W.D. and a solid silver butter dish, subscribed for by the young ladies of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company. Mr. and Mrs. Scott left later for a trip up country.



# THE WAR.

## BRITISH GENERAL STAFF CRITICISED.

### EXPECTATIONS AT LOOS NOT REALISED.

### BRILLIANT FRENCH SUCCESS IN SERBIA.

### BLOODLESS TRIUMPH IN PERSIA.

### SIR E. CARSON'S SUGGESTED NEW ROLE.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### OPERATIONS ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, November 17th.  
Field-Marshal Sir John French, in a despatch, says that since the 10th inst. there has been an active and reciprocal campaign, especially to the south of the La Bassée Canal and east of Ypres. There has been no infantry action, but considerable mining activity has been shown.

#### LULL ON WESTERN FRONT.

PARIS, November 16th.  
To-day's communiqué says there is nothing to report.

PARIS, November 17th.  
The evening communiqué says that there have been only artillery actions.

#### THE BALKANS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BULGARIAN FLANKING MOVEMENT.

#### URGENT COUNTER-MEASURES REQUIRED IN MACEDONIA.

SALONIKA, November 16th.  
The latest news concerning the Serbian Army shows that the Bulgarians, considerably reinforced, are attempting a flanking movement westward of the Babuna Pass from the Tetovo region, threatening Prilip and thus eventually, Monastir.

It is reported that the French have been compelled to retire at two points at Gradsko.

It is evident that the situation in Macedonia is developing rapidly, and requires urgent counter-measures.

Foreign diplomatists in Serbia are now proceeding to Scutari instead of to Monastir.

#### DESPERATE EFFORT TO PIERCE FRENCH CENTRE. REPULSED WITH HEAVIEST LOSSES.

SALONIKA, November 16th.  
The battle on the River Cernaya, between the French and the Bulgarians, lasted for 36 hours, and was exceedingly hot. Some three Bulgarian Divisions were repulsed with the heaviest losses, after fruitless and desperate efforts to pierce the French Centre. This was an undoubted French success.

#### VIOLENT BULGARIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, November 17th.  
A communiqué says that the Bulgarians on the 14th rendered violent attacks on the left bank of the Cernaya, which were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

Calm prevails on the left bank of the Vardar.

The landing of British and French troops at Salonika continues without incident.

#### ANGLO-FRENCH FORCE IN BALKANS.

LONDON, November 16th.  
Austrian reports from Salonika say that up to the 12th inst. 120,000 French and British soldiers had landed there, of which 80,000 had gone to Serbia.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE PERSIAN SITUATION. GREAT BRITAIN'S ENDEAVOURS.

LONDON, November 16th.  
In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil announced that Russian troops were advancing on Teheran in order to give protection to the Allied Legations. Certain proposals had been received from the Persian Government, and were engaging the attention of the British and Russian Governments. Our one desire was to maintain the most friendly relations with Persia, provided the latter made a real attempt to prevent attacks on Allied officials. It must be remembered that the whole trouble proceeded from the presence of German and Austrian officers and agents in Persia.

#### ANGLO-RUSSIAN BLOODLESS VICTORY IN PERSIA.

#### SHAH'S FRANK DECLARATION OF FRIENDSHIP.

PETROGRAD, November 16th.  
A telegram from Teheran says that after a discussion with the Cabinet the British and Russian Ministers were received by the Shah, who said he had abandoned the idea of leaving Teheran. He declared openly that he was a friend of Britain and Russia, and did not conceal the fact that in the course of the year the Germans had done their utmost to drive Persia into war with Russia.

Prior to the audience the German, Austrian, and Turkish Ministers left Teheran, confident that the Shah was also leaving.

Princes Ey-Noud Daulat and Firman Firma, who are Russophiles, are entering the Cabinet.

#### MANTLE OF ELIJAH.

#### MR. CHURCHILL ON SIR EDWARD CARSON'S "WAR STATION."

LONDON, November 17th.  
Mr. Winston Churchill, in the course of a recent speech, said:—"I earnestly hope that Sir E. Carson will be constantly in attendance at the Commons. It is in the high public interest to have someone with complete secret information, sincerely devoted to the public cause, and independent of the Government. The Opposition Bench is Sir E. Carson's war station."

The *Daily Chronicle* calls attention to this "remarkable bestowal of the mantle of Elijah."

The *Morning Post* says: The time has come to form a new Opposition upon national lines by a "True-Blue British Party," with no reservations in favour of the enemy, either on the continent or in the United Kingdom. It suggests Sir Edward Carson as leader.

#### LORD KITCHENER AT MUDROS.

ATHENS, November 16th.  
Lord Kitchener has arrived at Mudros. Sir Francis Eliot, the British Minister at Athens, has gone to meet him.

Up to the present there is no confirmation of this message.

Italian despatches state that Lord Kitchener is at Mudros with the High Commissioner for Egypt.

#### NOTED RUSSIAN POLITICIAN KILLED.

PETROGRAD, November 17th.  
M. Zvegintzeff, a well-known member of the Duma, has been killed at the Front. He was one of the initiators of the scheme of an overland railway to India through Persia.

#### GERMANY'S LOSSES.

The *"Matin"* says that if on August 1st, 1914, we take Germany's military value to represent 100, the Allies' strength might be put at:

France	25
Great Britain (on land)	5
Russia	25
Total	55

Today Germany must have dropped from 100 to 50. France has risen from 25 to 70; Great Britain has passed from 5 to 50; while Russia may be "quoted" at 25. This increase will readily be conceded to her since now, like her great sisters, Great Britain and France, she has learned German methods of warfare, of which we were all ignorant a year ago.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

#### MARQUISATE FOR ADMIRAL TSENG'S SON.

PEKING, November 16th.  
The son of Admiral Tseng inherits the title of Marquis. It is understood that hereditary titles will be promulgated on the restoration of the Monarchy. These will be permanent, instead of being in a descending degree, as was previously considered.

#### PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

PEKING, November 16th.  
Orders have been issued to the provincial authorities to maintain peace and protect foreigners.

#### LI YUAN-HUNG'S RESIGNA- TION.

PEKING, November 16th.  
The resignation of Li Yuan-hung, the Vice President, it is believed, has now been accepted.

#### PEKING APPOINTMENTS.

PEKING, November 16th.  
Yin Chang has been appointed Chief of the General Staff and Wang Tai-sieh and Yang Tu Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the State Council.

#### THE MURDER OF ADMIRAL TSENG.

#### PRISONERS PLEAD GUILTY.

Further details of the assassination of Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng and his aide-de-camp were given in the *Mixed Court*, Shanghai, when the two men who were arrested on the spot were brought before Mr. F. Perkins, American Assessor, and Magistrate Kus. The prisoners, Wang Siau-fong, married, a student living in Avenue Joffre, and a native of Kirin; and Wang Ming-sau, single, shopkeeper, of Avenue Joffre, and a native of Shantung, were charged for that they together at 11.15 a.m. on November 10th, on the Whangpoo Road, did feloniously, wilfully and of malice aforethought, kill and murder Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng, aged 50 years, by shooting him with a pistol. They were further charged with killing and murdering one Su Ching-sui by shooting him with a pistol, and further with feloniously, unlawfully and maliciously causing grievous bodily harm to one A. H. S. Johnson, of the Yangtze River Police Station, stated that at about 11.15 on Wednesday morning, in company with Sub-Inspector MacGregor, he was on the Whangpoo Road, opposite the Astor House, near the corner of the Garden Bridge. They were in the middle of the Whangpoo Road when they heard a report from behind and on turning round he saw a lot of smoke. The smoke had arisen from the other side of a motor-car about the wheels. He then noticed two men jump from the car. One of the men jumped on the step and started firing. The man on the step of the car was Wang Siau-fong and he was holding on to the side of the car and shooting at very close range. The other man was running alongside the car, very close to it and shooting into it. Inspector MacGregor and himself rushed to the car, Inspector MacGregor "going for" the man Fong and witness going for the other. As soon as the men had finished firing at the car, they turned round and faced Inspector MacGregor and himself, and one of the men had a revolver in his hand. Witness dropped down under it and hit the man with a stick. The man was trying to reload the revolver. He had two clips in his hand and was running towards the car. With the assistance of some Sikhs and some Chinese the two men were arrested and taken to the station.

The accused, upon being asked, admitted the crimes with which they were charged.

Mr. Newman, for the prosecution said that when the prisoners were searched at the Hongkong Police Station one of the accused was found to be wearing a cloth belt round his waist. Ten clips, full of cartridges, were contained in this, also in the man's pocket five more clips, also full of cartridges, were found, making 135 cartridges altogether. The other man had seven clips containing 63 cartridges. The Admiral was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, but on arrival it was found that he was dead. An examination by the doctor revealed no fewer than sixteen wounds on the Admiral's body.

The motor car bore strong evidence of the bullets. The wind-screen was smashed, and the place for the chauffeur was riddled with bullets.

Sub-Inspector MacGregor, in charge of the Harbin Road Station, said he had a stick in his hand, with which he hit the man over the head who was running alongside the car. He released his hold of the car, and when he got down, witness wrenched a revolver from him. In the tussle, he caught his foot in the man's garment, and they both fell to the ground, witness being on top. They struggled for a few minutes, and witness noticed that the revolver was only about six inches away from the man's hand. He managed to take hold of his middle finger and prevented him from getting the weapon. He then called to some foreigners to take the revolver away, but no assistance was given.

Witness eventually overpowered the man and got him on his feet, and he and Inspector Johnson took the two accused to the station.

Mr. Newman said that having regard to the short time they had had it was impossible to get all the witnesses, but their evidence merely corroborated that already given. In view of the evidence and the fact that the prisoners had pleaded guilty, he submitted that the charge had been proved.

Mr. Musso, on behalf of the Chinese Government, asked that the prisoners be handed over. He said they were not *bond fide* residents of the Settlement, and they had come here to commit the murder. They could not enjoy any protection or any freedom in the Settlement at all.

Mr. Newman endorsed what his friend had said, and remarked that there was every reason why the men should be handed over.

The accused then made statements, being questioned by the Magistrate. The first accused said they were very disappointed when they heard that Yuan Shih-kai was going to be Emperor, and they resolved to kill Admiral Tseng. They came to Shanghai four days ago, and they always stayed together. On Wednesday morning they went to the Garden Bridge, arriving there about 11 o'clock. There were only the two of them concerned. They had been waiting about an hour, when the Admiral's car came along. The Magistrate—How did you know that the Admiral was there?—Because I knew it was the coronation of the Japanese Emperor, and that he must be there.

How did you identify the Admiral?—By his medals.

The accused further stated that at first it was his intention to put the bomb under the car, but he did not do this because he afterwards thought that some good people would be killed. He therefore fired into the car with his revolver. He held on to the car with his right hand, and fired at the Admiral with his left. He fired two shots, and then the bodyguard fired at him, and he got off the car. He then fired three more shots. His revolver could hold ten cartridges, but he only put eight in. His intention was to kill the Admiral himself.

The second accused said the revolver and ammunition were given to him by the first accused. He fired seven shots when he was on the car.

The Assessor said the facts were perfectly clear, and the case was about as absolute a certainty as they had ever known. The accused would be handed over at once, to be dealt with according to the Chinese law.

#### A SUCCESSOR APPOINTED.

General Yang Shan-teh, military commissioner of Suukiangfu, has been appointed to act concurrently as military Commissioner for Shanghai. The murder of Admiral Tseng, is not regarded by the Government authorities as indicating serious trouble, but the Chiangchungs of the Yangtze provinces are ordered to adopt most drastic measures.

#### DOUBLING THE FOOD PRODUCTION.

#### PROFESSOR BOTTOMLEY'S GREAT DISCOVERIES.

Reuter stated recently that the Board of Agriculture had agreed to assist experiments on a large scale with a view to ascertaining the possibilities of to humogen, otherwise bacterised peas, as a fertiliser, discovered by Professor Bottomley, of King's College. Some authorities believe that humogen could double the food supply.

Professor W. B. Bottomley has given the first of his three lectures on "The Wonder Workers of the Soil" at the Botanic Society's Gardens.

Sir Malcolm Morris, treasurer of the society, in introducing Dr. Bottomley, said that the lecturer's work was something more than a revolution, as he had made things grow where it seemed impossible that they could grow before, and had by scientific means brought about an enormous increase in the productivity of fruit and flowers. It would create a great stir in the country when it was known. It was scientific work of a practical value, and it would have a vast effect on the food-supply of England.

Indeed, he believed it would double it. Professor Bottomley then pointed out that he could not explain all the effects of his new discoveries in less than three lectures, but he would like to say at once that they had to do with what were known as accessory food bodies. Only a few years ago it had been found out with regard to animal life that the three or four types of food known as carbohydrates, fats, and proteins were the ingredients of a perfect food, were astonishingly imperfect. They could keep an animal alive, but they could not make him grow.

It needed the most minute quantity of another substance—a vitamin—often quite an unknown substance, but even one part of it in ten thousand parts of food made all the difference. A pigeon or a chicken fed on the most liberal scale, with the vitamins taken out of its food, never grew any bigger.

This led him to investigate the intimate constituents of plant food, and he believed that he had found out where the vitamins of plants (auximones) he called them) were to be traced. They had been discovered in peat. Not in the pure peat covered in peat. In the product of the fermentation of peat that goes on naturally when the peat is treated by proper means. To give his audience an idea of the true under-world of the soil, which is almost as much alive as the plants that grow out of it, he asked them to think of a loaf as made up of minute particles of sand, each particle surrounded by a colloidal film of clay teeming with bacteria.

Some of the bacteria were bad, some good, but on the whole, they were working towards the provision of nutriment for plants. To give an idea of how great the numbers of these bacteria were he said that if they put down a foot on one of the laws outside the lecture hall they would be treading on bacteria some twenty times greater in number than the world's human population, which is another way of saying that there are sixty millions of them in 15 grains of fertile soil. Modern science had separated the good from the bad.

#### FIGHTING IN THE EAST.

#### DEFENCE OF TWO GREAT RUSSIAN FORTRESSES.

#### DESCRIBED BY RED CROSS NURSES.

The Russian newspapers have published reports of the defence of the fortresses of Novo Georgievsk and Osowice. The Red Cross nurses, who were engaged with the forces to the last moment of the life of the fortresses, give some details of the defence. The defence of Novo Georgievsk was entrusted to General Bobir, who warned all the troops that there was no hope of coming out alive from the fortresses; and if any soldiers or officers were unable to stand the defence to the last, they could go away. The fortress was provided with provisions for eight months. It was armed with 8 to 12-in. guns and was plentifully provided with ammunition. The Germans brought to the fortress their 13-in. guns and the famous "black Bertha" 16-in. guns. The German began to bombard the fortress and continued without stopping day and night for many days. The Russians answered this terrific artillery fire with the guns in the fortress firing over 1,500 shells, when the guns became red hot and burst. The Germans simply covered all the trenches and bastions of the fortress with their shells dropping in Fort No. 10 only 400 shells of 16-in. calibre, each shell weighing a ton. When such a shell passed over the houses in the fortress, the very movement of it in the air shook the walls, the trees being broken like matches. Under this heavy artillery fire the Germans delivered an attack in close formation. It is not true, as the Kaiser declared, that the fortress was taken by the reserve troops of the German army from Posen, Grodenz and Thorn. These troops were sent to Novo Georgievsk without being told of their destination. Evidently the German commander did not trust the nerves of the German troops.

The Germans attacked the forts, having behind them this screen of artillery raining shells on the fortress. The attacking columns, therefore, had no way to retreat and so was forced to go to the Russian fortress and capture it. On August 19th there was a Military Council in the Russian fortress. At this time most of the forts have been destroyed by the German shells. On the next day by the order of the commander all horses were killed and the stores and food supplies were burnt and the fortress looked like a great fireplace. When the Germans penetrated to the centre of the fortress and captured the chief fortress, the other forts refused to surrender and fought to the last shell.

RUSSIAN HEROES.  
In one fort was left a 2nd lieutenant with a few soldiers attached to the quick-firing guns. This lieutenant refused to surrender and kept to the last moment and kept on sending telephone messages to the commander of the fort stating the progress of the deadly fire from the quick-firing guns. After the meeting of the Military Council seven aeroplanes left at night being unable to leave during day owing to the German shells. They took with them the report of the commander of the fortress and other important documents, besides the precious standard of the fortress. To prevent the capture of these aeroplanes each of them carried a mine so that in case an aeroplane had to descend the mine would explode and destroy the aeroplane. The Sisters of Mercy, who were heroic, the soldiers and officers were heroic. The wounded refused to go to hospital saying it was better to die fighting than to be murdered by Germans in hospital. The men suffered severely from the German shells, but most of the wounds were from dum-dum bullets.

About the heroic defence of Osowice is published a report of the commander, General Brjosovsky, to the Russian Emperor. It says that the fortress was blown up at 10 at night on August 22nd by the order of the chief commander. From the early part of the war the fortress was attacked by one-and-a-half army corps and heavy guns between 8 and 16-in. calibre. The shell fire of the enemy has destroyed for many miles around the fortress all the houses, trees, etc. The Germans fiercely attacked the fortress all April when they stopped their attacks and began a regular siege. This siege continued till early in August and on the 7th of the month the Germans issued poisonous gas from 600 balloons and the whole garrison was poisoned. Under the cloud of this gas the Germans penetrated to the trenches near the fortress. The gas not only destroyed the life of many soldiers and officers, but to a radius of ten miles everything became black. When the effect of the gas covered the fortress with great enthusiasm rushed and recaptured the trenches which had been lost. On August 19th the evacuation began and was finished on the 22nd. Everything was blown up in the fortress. This fortress defended itself for 6 months. The Germans used against this fortress alone 400,000 shells.

#### FRENCH AIRMEN'S DARING FEAT.

#### ATTACK ON ENEMY TROOP TRAIN IN BADEN.

Telegrams from Switzerland describe the daring raid made by two French aviators on the railway going from Donauwörth to Villingen, in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Eye-witnesses relate that the airmen sighted a troop train while they were manoeuvring at a very low altitude and swooped down to within twelve to fifteen feet of the ground. One flew on the right of the line and the other on the left alongside the train, and opened fire with machine-guns through the windows of the carriages upon the Germans, who were powerless to defend themselves.

The German authorities evidently considered that there was no risk of a raid at a point so far from the frontier, for there was not a single cartridge among the troops.

Again and again the aviators flew up and down the train, killing the stoker and many soldiers. Others jumped from the train while in motion and fled for shelter.

The attack ended at Marbach Junction, where the raiders fired into the ranks of the German soldiers drawn up on the platform, causing heavy loss.







1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26







# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA NELLORE	USUAL PORTS OF CALL	19th Nov.	See Special Advertisement
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NANKIN and YOKOHAMA	Cap. G. Manley	21st Nov.	Freight and Passage
ONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, NAGOA and YOKOHAMA	Cap. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	24th Nov.	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, KASHMIR and YOKOHAMA	Cap. C. E. Irving, R.N.R.	4th Dec.	Freight and Passage

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. Subject to immediate alteration without Notice. For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWITT,  
Superintendent

Hongkong, 17th November, 1915.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

### SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 19th Nov., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"KUYIHOW"	On 21st Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 23rd Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 25th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 27th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 29th Nov., 4 P.M.

### DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUI" MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAVING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAVING" and "TEAN." SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO. SS. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LIANGHOU," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed at Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 18th November, 1915

TELEPHONE 35.

AGENTS.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

### SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Cap. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 19th Nov., at 2 P.M.
"HAIKAN"	Cap. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 22nd Nov., at 2 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	Cap. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 26th Nov., at 2 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from this Company's Wharf (near Pak's Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1915.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

### APCAR LINE.

#### REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

#### EASTWARD

#### WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1915.

## THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

### MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA

#### MANILA SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	24th Nov.	On 29th Nov., 10 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	18th Dec.	On 14th Dec., 11 A.M.
EMPIRE	7th Jan.	On 3rd Jan., 11 A.M.
EASTERN		On 31st Jan., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
AGENTS

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

### VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA. JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
TEENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 30th Nov
SHINYO MARU	(Cargo Steamer)	FRIDAY, 10th Dec.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 14th Dec.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 29th Dec.
KYO MARU	17,000—15 knots	SATURDAY, 8th Jan.
PERSIA MARU	9,000—17 knots	SATURDAY, 15th Jan.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 23rd Jan.
DAIREN MARU	8,000—14 knots	TUESDAY, 3rd Mar.

\* Cargo only.

† Via MANILA, calling Shanghai.

‡ Proceeding to South America Ports.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.

Manila at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60.	" " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45.	" " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO.

LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA.

IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Tons and Speed Sails

KIYO MARU 17,300—18 knots SATURDAY, 8th Jan.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,

King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

### FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

#### OUTWARD

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND ATHOS

TO SAIL

YOKOHAMA About 13th Dec.

(Without Transshipment) PORTHOS On or about 31st Dec.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and VILLE DE LA CROIX On 27th Nov., at 5 P.M.

PORTS (Without Transshipment) POLYNESEEN On 11th Dec., at 5 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

### REGULAR SERVICES PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

#### THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

For VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI,

KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

Steamer Captain Leaving

"CHICAGO MARU" K. Mori TUESDAY, 30th Nov., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcel.

For BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM,

PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"EUROPA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 26th Nov., at 7 A.M.

For TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"KAIJO MARU" Murakami THURSDAY, 25th Nov., at Noon.

For ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"SOSHU MARU" A. Kobayashi WEDNESDAY, 24th Nov., at 8 A.M.

For HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"KEIJO MARU" IMAIZUMI SATURDAY, 20th Nov., 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Foremance Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI

MANAGER,

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building

# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

### MARSEILLES AND LONDON

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.  
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	MARSEILLES and LONDON	MARSEILLES and LONDON
NEELORE	about Nov. 15	about Nov. 19	MONGOLIA	Dec. 18	Dec. 25
SARDINIA	Nov. 20	Dec. 13	MALWA	Jan. 1	Jan. 8
NANKIN	Dec. 13	Dec. 17	MOLTAN	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
NAYUR	Dec. 27	Jan. 1	MALWA	Jan. 29	Feb. 5
NOVARA	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	ARABIA	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
NELLORE	Jan. 19	Jan. 23	MOLDAVIA	Feb. 26	Mar. 4
SARDINIA	Feb. 7	Feb. 19	KARMAIA	Mar. 11	Mar. 18
NANKIN	Feb. 21	Feb. 25	MEDINA	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
NAMUR	Mar. 8	Mar. 11	MONGOLIA	Apr. 8	Apr. 15
NOVARA	Mar. 20	Mar. 24	MALWA	Apr. 22	Apr. 29

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking.

#### FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

LONDON

1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single £74. Return £111.

2nd Saloon "B" " " £58. " £82.

3rd Saloon "C" " " £42. " £66.

MARSEILLES

1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single £70. Return £105.

2nd Saloon "B" " " £54. " £80.

3rd Saloon "C" " " £38. " £54.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due
YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	ST. PAUL	MARSEILLES	if calling	LONDON
NAGAYA	about	about	about	about	about	about
KASHMIR	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Feb. 10	Feb. 17

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £58 Single £87 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single £63 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £54 Single £84 Return, 2nd Saloon £40 Single £59 Return

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWITT,

SUPERINTENDENT

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

### PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TON.	SAILING DATE
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	16,000	THURSDAY, 18th Nov., at Noon.
	KATORI MARU Capt. B. Kon	21,000	THURSDAY, 2nd Dec., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SAKI MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	TUESDAY, 30th Nov., at Noon.
	TAMBA MARU Capt. Na. usage	12,000	TUESDAY, 14th Dec., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BAMBANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. Soyda	13,600	TUESDAY, 14th Dec., at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	SANUKI MARU Capt. Tsuda	12,500	SATURDAY, 27th Nov.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	KIRIN MARU Capt. Sasaki	8,000	FRIDAY, 24th Nov.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, and KOBE	IYO MARU Capt. Okamoto	12,500	THURSDAY, 18th Nov.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	16,000	TUESDAY, 3rd Nov., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	MONDAY, 13th Dec., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU Capt. Kuwashima	12,500	MONDAY, 22nd Nov.

#### SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen. 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen. 550.
" " 2nd " " 400.	" " 2nd " " 350.
" " 3rd " " 300.	" " 3rd " " 250.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York: £80.15.0	To Montreal: £60.3.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Return £27.10.	To 1st Return £21.
To Sydney, 1st Single £40.	To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.
To Yokohama, 1st Return £150.	To Kobe, 1st Return £135.
" " 2nd " " 900.	" " 2nd " " 835.

#### ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 22 and 1941.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agular Radio Telegraph Station:—

Kashima Maru  
Chicago Maru

Nellore  
Hatachi Maru

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
EUROPE (London 22nd Oct. via Siberia)...	Nellore	18th Nov.
SHANGHAI	Chongchow	19th Nov.
MANILA	Chicago Maru	19th Nov.
EUROPE (ENGLISH MAIL)...	Nankin	22nd Nov.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Fort Bayard	Suikui	Thursday, 18th, 7.00 A.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Chongchow	Thursday, 18th, 8.00 A.M.
Hoihow and Straits	Phonang	Thursday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Amoy	Taiwan Maru	Thursday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Hainan	Wakamatsu Maru	Thursday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe	Kaisang	Thursday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Colombo, Port Said, London & United Kingdom	Hirano Maru	Thursday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar, (Port Moresby via Batavia)	Tibodas	Thursday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sinkiang	Thursday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
(EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)		
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 22nd Nov.)		
Straits	Manxouri	Friday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Kuichang	Friday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	Kuichang	Friday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.
STRAITS, SUMATRA, CEYLON, ADELPHI, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT AND EUROPE	Nellore	Friday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on 18th Nov., at 5 P.M.		
Japan via Moji	Riojun Maru	Saturday, 20th, 8.00 A.M.
Hoihow and Hainan	Kiojo Maru	Saturday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits	Nelous	Saturday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Longwang	Saturday, 20th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yueang	Saturday, 20th, 6.00 P.M.
Weihow and Tientsin	Kuichang	Saturday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Luchow	Saturday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
(EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)		
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Wednesday, 24th Nov.)		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 23rd, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Taming	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yingchow	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
(EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)		
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 27th Nov.)		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
CEYLON, STRAITS, SUMATRA, CEYLON, ADELPHI, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT AND EUROPE	Ville de la Ciotat	Saturday, 27th, 3.15 P.M.
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Island	Aldenharn	Saturday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Chinshu	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Island	Taiwan	Saturday, 11th, 10.15 A.M.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regd. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Nantau and Samnei	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Canton	7.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shek Ki	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

## WM. C. JACK &amp; CO., LTD.

Sole Agents in Hongkong for the CROWN

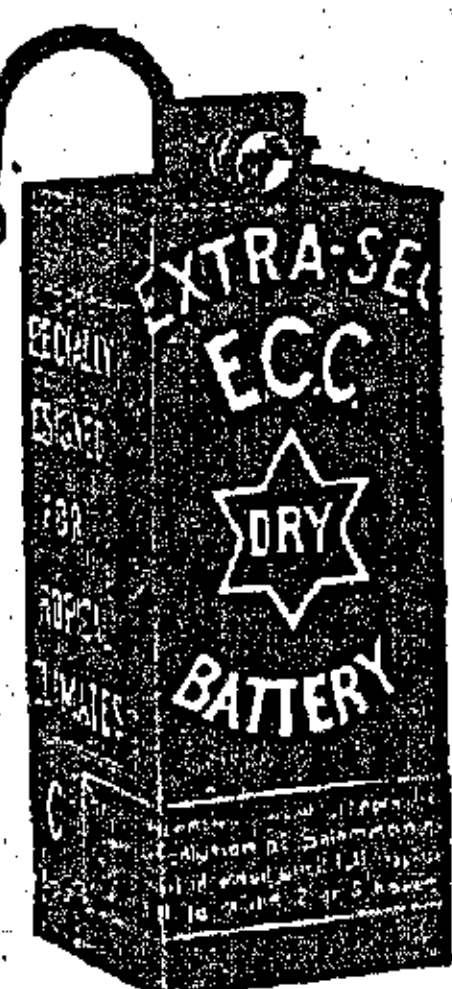
BATTERY, made expressly for AUTOMOBILES,

MOTOR BOATS, CYCLES, TELEPHONES,

MEDICAL APPARATUS AND BELLS.

This DRY CELL is made expressly for the climate and has received the Highest Awards for Economy, Long Life and Efficiency

Fresh stocks always on hand.



## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 17th.	
On LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
On PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	25 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	25 1/2
On NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	43 1/2
On HONGKONG:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	13 1/2
On CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	13 1/2
On SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	7 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On YOKOHAMA:—	
On demand—Fares	8 1/2 nom.
On SINGAPORE:—	
On demand	7 1/2
On BATAVIA:—	
On demand	16 1/2
On HAIKOW:—	
On demand	6 1/2 p.m.
On SAIGON:—	
On demand	6 1/2 p.m.
On HANKOW:—	
On demand	8 1/2
S. VERMOREL, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.95 n.
OLD LEAF, 100 lbs, per cwt	\$59.20
SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2

## ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS  
of the MEETINGS of the  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the  
Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ... .. 85

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1915.

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 17TH NOVEMBER, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TION.	REMARKS.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	6 p.a.
China Banking Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	6 p.a.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	6 p.a.
China Provision, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	7 p.a.
On LONDON:—					
S'hai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	6 p.a.
Kong Tse Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	6 p.a.
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	6 p.a.
Loei Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	6 p.a.
Sooyee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	6 p.a.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	6 p.a.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	6 p.a.
(in Liquidation)					
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	6 p.a.
On LONDON:—					
H'kong & Kwonglo Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	6 p.a.
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	6 p.a.
Shai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	6 p.a.
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	6 p.a.
Shai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	6 p.a.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	6 p.a.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	6 p.a.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	6 p.a.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500	6 p.a.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	6 p.a.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	6 p.a.
On LONDON:—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	6 p.a.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	6 p.a.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	6 p.a.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	6 p.a.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	6 p.a.
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd	12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	6 p.a.
On LONDON:—					
H'kong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	6 p.a.
Hongkong Land Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	6 p.a.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	6 p.a.
Hampden Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	6 p.a.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	6 p.a.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	\$78,000	\$78,000	\$78,000	6 p.a.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$12,500	\$12,500	\$12,500	6 p.a.
Meatshappi To Mij, Bosch-en	250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	6 p.a.
Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat					
Mining.—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	6 p.a.
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	6 p.a.
Hamb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	6 p.a.
Tronon Mines, Limited	150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	6 p.a.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	6 p.a.
On LONDON:—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	6 p.a.
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	6 p.a.
On LONDON:—					
Longins Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	6 p.a.
A'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	6 p.a.
On LONDON:—					
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	6 p.a.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,047,500	\$4,047,500	\$4,047,500	\$4,047,500	6 p.a.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	6 p.a.
South China Morning Post, Limited	60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	6 p.a.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	6 p.a.
On LONDON:—					
Foret, Wm., Limited	21,000	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$21,000	6 p.a.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	6 p.a.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	6 p.a.

LOANS.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1894	Tls. 787,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

## BANKS

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... .. \$1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ... .. \$1,200,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914.

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 34 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
S. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager

Hongkong, 2nd November 1914.

## WHERE THERE'S A

## WILLS

## THERE'S A WAY.

## "SWEET CHESTNUT"

Tobacco has been produced

by Messrs Wills, after many

years of constant experiment,

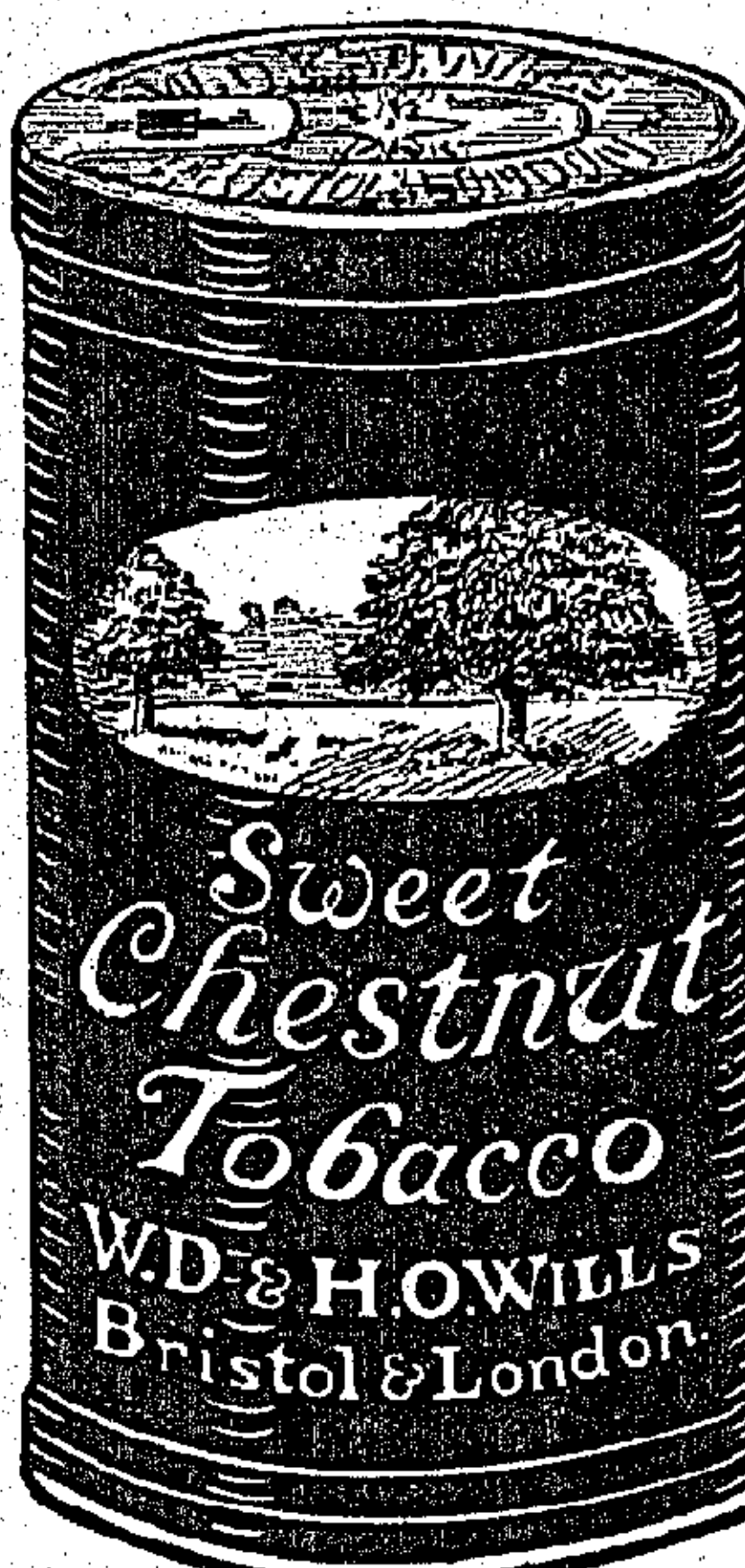
to withstand the dampness

of the tropics. Real judges

pronounce it to be unapproach-

able both in quality and in

flavour.



## THE TOBACCO

with the

Captivating Flavour.

Gives "Character" when

mixed with any other

Tobacco.

Made by

W. D. & H. O. WILLS,

Bristol and London,

and

Sold by all good Tobacconists.

## SWEET CHESTNUT TOBACCO.

## BANKS

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... .. \$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds ... .. \$15,000,000  
Sterling ... .. \$15,000,000  
Silver ... .. \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. DODD, Esq. P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.

G. T. M. BAKER, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

C. S. GABBY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHALLIM.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914.

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.